FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1883.

Amusemente To-day. Canima—Prima Methassian, 8 P. M. Daly's Threatre—Hest and Hand, 8 P. M. Grand Opera House—Her Algorment, 1 Grand Opera Honne-Her Almerment, 1 f. M.
Radison Square Thentre-The Hajab, 2 ft P. M.
Rible's Garden-Excelsion, 1 ft M.
People's Thentre-Lights of London, 2 ft M.
Rom F. Anciece Hinstels-1 ft M.
Remer's Palmer Huntels-1 ft M.
Remer's Palmer Huntels-1 ft M.
Atar Thentre-Prairies Da Humin. 1 ft M. Theatre Comique—Halligan Gasri Ball. I sad s.P. H. Tony Pautor's Theatre—Vin. s.P. H Windor The tre-Nobely Calm. 1P. 1 3d Av. Theatre-Rip Van Winkle. 1P. M. 10th St. Theatre-Probe of a Day, 1P. M. 10d St. Theatre-A Friendly Lip. 1P. M.

Some Republican Candidates.

We learn from the columns of the No York Times that a complete Republican ticket is already proposed for 1884. Gen. ARTHUI is to be the candidate for President, and Gen JOHN A. LOGAN of Illinois for Vice-President. The Times publishes this combination as a matter of news, and without a word in the

way of advocacy.

These candidates are not without merit from the politicians' point of view. Both are Stalwarts, and both zealously supported GRANT when he attempted to be nominated for the third time. According to the old ideas of political availability, the two together would make up a fair sort of a ticket But it won't do. Old things have been laid aside and old issues have passed away.

It will be in vain for our friends on the other side to fight over again in 1884 the questions of the civil war. There must be new men and new ideas, unless the Republican party consent beforehand to their own expulsion from power. If they are willing to be beaten, the names of ARTHUR and Lo GAN would be as satisfactory to the country as any others that are likely to be men-

The Republican party must go!

The Troubles in Crontin.

The outbreaks of race jealousy in Agran and other Croatian towns can no doubt be easily suppressed by a display of military force. They have placed, however, the dual monarchy of Austro-Hungary in an awkward quandary, for whatever course it takes it can hardly help offending an important element of its population. These incidents indeed, are chiefly interesting for the outside world because they remind us of the hetero geneous character of the Translelthan king dom, and of the problem inseparable from the whole system of HAPSBURG rule, namely, the difficulty of reconciling the Magyar, Slavonic and German subjects of FRANCIS JOSEPH.

It may seem strange at first sight that a large part of the Croatian people should b provoked to revolt because official procla mations were published in the Magyar lan guage. The subjects of the HAPSBURG em pire have learned, however, by bitter experi ence that a change in the language employed for official communication is the first ster toward the effacement of nationalities If submitted to, it is tolerably cer tain to be followed by the substitu tion of a foreign tongue in the native law courts, and ultimately in the State schools and religious services. The history of the Austrian sovereigns up to the wa with Prussia in 1866 is a tissue of repeated though on the whole unsuccessful, attempt to Germanize by such measures their non Teutonic subjects. When at length the traditional preponderance of Austria in German was lost, and an effort was made by Coun VON BEUST to organize the HAPSBURG dominions on a constitutional basis, the policy of Germanization was abandoned in that moi cty of the empire which comprised most of the Transleithan possessions. But the new Constitution utterly falled to extinguish the rivalries and enmitties of race. The Cisleithan Parliament has witnessed a continual struggle between the Germans and the Czechs, the latter forming a large majority of the inhabitants of Bohemia and being very strong in Moravia. The Czechs would like to extinguish the German language within the which they control, and they made effectual progress in that direction about three years ago by obtaining Ministerial orders requiring imperial officials in Bohemia and Moravia to make use in all dealings of the language of the partles concerned-an innovation which involved the dismissal of many Gerfunctionaries who could speak the Czechish tongue. Since that date the attack upon the German language in the Cisleithan countries has been carried on with intermittent, but, on the whole, marked success. The result of this linguistic rovolution has been to give great momen tum to the spirit of nationality and the desire for home rule which were called into being by the revival during the present century of Czechish literature. Even the ancient and famous university of Prague has lately been broken up into two institutions, one German and the other Czechish, and this is but one proof of the almost complete sundering of races growing out of inflexible adherence to mother tongues. Indeed, the movement which began with the rehabilitation of the Czech language and literature is not unlikely to have the political consequence of securing a separate Government for Bohemia, the Czechs refusing to content themselves with anything short of a Parliament of their own, independent of the Cisleithan Legislature. While no serious, or, at all events, no suc

cessful effort is now made by the Cisleithan authorities to counteract this reawakening of nationalities in the countries under their management, a precisely contrary policy has been pursued in the Transleithan molety of the empire, where the Magyars, although numerically in the minority, are historically and actually the dominant race. Before the recent reconstruction of the empire, Transylvania and Croatia bore nearly the same feudal relation toward the old kingdom of Hungary as that kingdom itself sustained toward the head of the house of HAPSBURG. The Ban, or Vicercy, of Croatia, for example, was theoretically a delegate of the King of Hungary, but he owed only feudal services, and the language, customs, and institutions of the Croat people were but little interfered with. It was the revolutionary Diet, opened at Pesth in 1848. which first ventured to treat the Hungarian dependencies with the same systematic disregard of their wishes which the Magyars justly complained of in their own treatment at the hands of the Austrian Government. This ill-timed action resulted in allenating the Transleithan Slavs from the Hungarian cause, and under the leadership of JEL-LACHICH, Ban of Croatia, they powerfully contributed to the overthrow of Kossuth.

Remembering the services which they had thus rendered to the HAPSBURGS, the southern Slavs were not at all pleased with the dual system instituted after the Austro-Prussian war. What they desired was the erection into a triple kingdom of Croatia, Sia vonts, and Dalmatia with the so-called Military Frontier, and they have always been

cies of the Transleithan Parliament, which sits at Pesth, and in which the Magyars have managed to retain an ascendancy partly by depriving the Croats of seats to which they are entitled for the Military Frontier. Ever since the establishment of the Pransicithan Constitution the Magyars have used all the legislative and executive means at their command to extend the use of their language and to fuse all the races settled in Hungary into a homogeneous people. To ward the Germans and the German tongue they have evinced an animosity no wise in ferior to that displayed by the Czochs They have driven out all German officials, have gone so far as to close the German theatre in Pesth, and have seriously mooted the prohibition of German religious service among the Saxons, who for centuries have formed self-governing communities in Transylvania. Toward the Slavs, by whom they are outnumbered within their own kingdom he Magyars have shown an even more calous and hostile disposition, which has seen aggravated since additional Slavic ter ritories, namely, Bosnia and the Herzegovina have been annexed by the Hapsburgs Those acquisitions were strenuously oppose by Hungarian statesmen, who foresaw that between the Slavic and the Magyar na tionalities it would be a duel to the death After the Congress of Berlin, the Magyars redoubled their efforts to absorb and assim liate at least as many of the Slavic States as are represented in the Transleithan Parliament. It is in pursuance of that policy that the Hungarian Ministry arrived at the decision that hereafter in Croatia official proclamations shall be published in the Magyar as well as the Croat language, this being the preliminary move toward the sup-

cocdings. The Croats, on the other hand, are equally determined to resist the first encroachment on their traditional independence This is a very unpleasant quarrel for the house of HAPSBURG, for it is well under stood at Vienna that with each fresh acquisi tion in the Balkan peninsula the interests of the dynasty will become more intimately associated with those of the southern Slavs. Just now, perhaps, the advisers of FRANCIS JOSEPH may doem it prudent to countenance the pretensions of the Magyars. But should BISMARCK'S programme be carried out and the centre of gravity of the Austrian empire be shifted to a point far to the south and eas of the present capital, the Croats will have their turn, for in such a changed situation they and their fellow subjects of south Slavonic stock will constitute the main bulwark of the HAPSBURG monarchy.

pression of the latter tongue in official pro

Mr. Chandler Having His Fun While He Can Get It.

Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, who ab conded with the United States steamer Tallapoosa some time ago, turned up at Bos ton in time to take part in the queer polyglot performance which opened the foreign exhibition there. Like other Republican officeholders, Mr. CHANDLER regards the property of the Government as his own. As the foreign visitors could have no use for the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mr. CHANDLES put the Taliapoesa at their disposal, or at the disposal of the exhibition authorities for the use of the visitors, who will thus be treated as guests of the United States.

There is no earthly reason why the foreign visitors to the Boston show should have the use of the Tallapoosa, even if Mr. CHANDLER had the right to give it to them. There is no more reason why the United States should be at expense on their account than on ac count of the Westerners who are now in Bos ton buying boots and shoes. Still, it is some thing of a sacrifice to CHANDLER to share the Tallapoosa with the foreigners. He has for some time had it all to himself. But if he really wanted to impress them with his generosity, he ought to have given them the l'aliapoosa outright.

It is pleasant, no doubt, to be hospitable at other people's expense, and it is both pleas ant and profitable for Republican officeholders to treat the property of the Government as their own.

Perhaps Mr. CHANDLER is not to be blamed for making the most of his opportunities. The present is the last season but one is which he can make cruises on the Tallapoosa Let him get all the fun he can while the fun lasts. Nobody grudges him the credit he will get from the foreign visitors to Bos ton by lending them Government property. His time and the time of the other junketers is nearly up. Junketing will have to stop after the fourth day of March, 1885.

The Western Elections.

The illness of Judge HOADLY at this time when the canvass in Ohlo is taking its most etive form, is unfortunate in many respects, especially as his competitor is travelling through the State.

With the full force of the tidal wave in their favor, the Democrate had a bare majority of 1,568 last year, in the election for Secretary of State, over the Republican, Green back, and Prohibition candidates combined. In 1881 FOSTER was elected Governor with a clear majority of 7,712 over the Democrat and Greenback votes combined and he had

24,309 plurality over the Democrat alone. Great efforts are now making to unite the Republicans and the Prohibitionists in the present contest for Governor. The managers of the proposed alliance boast that they have substantially perfected a union of the forces, which have hitherto refused to act together. If this boast should prove to be well founded, the chances for FOSTER'S FOR-

ARER would be improved. The Senatorial question adds still other complications to the pending election. Mr. PENDLETON is a candidate for reflection, in case the Democrats succeed. He is fiercely and aggressively opposed by a faction in his own party, which recently succeeded in nominating an anti-PENDLETON ticket in Cincinnati. The friends of PENDLETON have assailed the regularity of that action, and threaten a counter movement. This distraction operates injuriously to HOADLY.

On the Republican side, the hostility against FOSTER as an aspirant for the Senatorship is quite as deep as that against PENDLETO on the Democratic side. But JOHN SHERMAN and his friends, who represent this feeling, are too shrewd to make any public demonstration of opposition, which might injure the State ticket, and perhaps leave them responsible for its defeat.

Without Ohio as a factor in the count for 1884, the Republicans might as well abandon any contest for the Presidency. That State is not necessary to the success of the Democrats, though the addition of twenty-three electoral votes would swell their column ac ceptably; and with a proper candidate, those votes are quite likely to be had next year.

Attention is given to Ohio mainly because t is the only remaining October State. In he absence of that fact, it would excite little interest this off year, when other and more serious matters are engaging the thoughts of the people. Iows, long the banner State of the Republicans in the West, now threatens a revolt against the old machine, and Mr. ALLISON, for the first time in years, must admit to himself serious doubts about electing a Republican Legislature and amouthing

the way for his return to the Senate. If Iowa should take this course, as is by no means improbable. Ohio would not help the Republicans out of their predicament, even if they should now recover the State.

Pension Swindles. Within the last few weeks several events

have attracted public attention to the trick ery and fraud connected with the pension system as it is now organized and conducted One of these was the disbarring of a prom ment Washington pension agent, on the charge of improper practices in the collection of advance fees from claimants. An other was the dismissal of two cierks from the Pension Office itself, and the arrest of a third, on proof or suspleion of misusin their positions to the injury of applicants, by collusion with agents outside of the office. third was the trial of an employee of the Government Printing Office, on the charge of obtaining an excessive fee, amount ing to half a widow's pension claim of \$1,458, for his services in prosecuting the claim, although in this case the Court hald that the pension fee did not come into the hands of the agent and his brother until it had passed beyond identification and protection as pension money. A fourth cas was that of a Maryland agent, who exacted an exorbitant fee of \$600 for his services. A fifth, that of a man who personated a pen sioner of the same name, and drew \$850 of his dues. A sixth, that of a pair of Philadelphia rogues, who persuaded a woman to join them in obtaining \$1,785 from the Government as a pension for her mother, who was dead, but

whom she represented to be alive. These half dozen recent cases are expose but how many undetected frauds have been committed during the present year, and during the last twenty years, no one can judge from them. In the Philadelphia case, for example, it was only the greed of the two men who refused to give the woman her share of the plunder that exposed the trick She turned informer because they cheated her; but the fraud upon the Government had been consummated without difficulty and save for that treachery nothing migh ever have been publicly known of it. We are entitled to suppose that in the enormou majority of cases the swindlers divide their shares to mutual satisfaction, or, at least that those who are dissatisfied fear to com plain and thereby to expose their own crimes There may have been thousands of cases in which false personations or perjured testimony or forged documents have been suc cessfully imposed upon the Government. In like manner, in regard to exorbitant fees there may be scores of thousands of instances in which careless or ignorant persons, no knowing what to do for themselves, have silently carried out the hard bargain driven with them by agents, even if the latter took the lion's share.

But the sweeping denunciation of claim agents as a class is a most unjust as well as inadequate way of considering this matter The fault is first of all in the pension system itself, and in Congress, which has opened the doors of the Treasury wider and wider for pension frauds. There are as certainly reputable and honorable pension agents a there are rascals in the business. But when Congress appropriates \$100,000,000 for pensions in a single year; when it adds half billion to the pension burdens of the country by a single needless and outrageous statute when it offers a premium on fraude by as act that not only puts hundreds of thousand of new pensioners on the roll for future pay ment, but also gives them arrears for which they never had taken the trouble or felt the right to apply, no wonder that the country swarms with pension agents. There are, it is believed, more than 16,000 attorneys clerks, and employees engaged in the per sion business; and the real wonder is that with the temptations offered for dishonesty and extortion, so few cases of these offence are found out by the Pension Office.

A Menace to Euglish Commerce. Why should the United States want to nenace the commerce of Great Britain?

"Twenty-five fast American cruisers, says Mr. John Roach, "anchored in American waters, would be a menace to English commerce that England would fear.

Such a statement as this derives importance only from the fact that it is made by a prominent shipbuilder before a committee of the United States Senate.

The idea that it is desirable, even if it were possible, to frighten England, is absurd. The interests of American commerce cannot be promoted by assuming a menacing atti-

tude toward other countries. Let the United States keep out of the menacing business. Such notions are survivals of the Grant epoch, with its menarchical tendencies. They have no proper place in he politics of to-day.

The will of the Count of CHAMBORD shows that he died an exceedingly rich man, even in these days of millionaires. Probably there have been pretenders to thrones who would have been glad to sell out their chances of wearing a crown for the solid \$12,000,000 of CHAMBORD; and the possession of this wealth perhaps, both helped to console him for not beng a recognized king and restrained him from risking his fortune in pushing his claims. The Count of Paris will do well to enjoy his incom in quiet, and refrain from risking it in conspiracies, so that at his death he also may have fortune to bequeath.

An important decision has just been mad by the Solicitor of the Treasury regarding the overcrowding of passenger steam vessels. One difficulty in enforcing the law has been that a complaint by an informer was necessary before prosecution could be undertaken; but by the decision just made it is held to be the business of the Government officers to prosecute viola tors of the law. Some more effective means of reaching offenders than has heretofore existe was certainly needed, and it is to be hoped that this decision will have the effect of bringing about a rigid enforcement of the laws for the protection of the lives of passengers.

The victory of CONLEY in the sculling contest on Lake Maranacook must have been somewhat unexpected, as his competitors were TREMER, ROSS, and HOSMER. The latter, how ver, stopped rowing for a time and claimed a foul, which was not allowed; and perhaps also he may care little for this defeat, should it have any influence in procuring him the match with Courrney which he is now seeking. The chie rowing event of to-day and to-morrow is the regatta on Greenwood Lake, which in former years has been successful, and ought to be equally so on its present renewal.

The unveiling of the statue of LAPAYETTE at Le Puy yesterday was a brilliant event. Senator VISSAUGET, who delivered the opening address, culogized LAPAYETTE as one of the prin cipal authors of French liberty, but the part that he took in the struggle for American lib erty was not forgotten, and half of the flagstaffe in the gayly decorated town bore the Stars and Stripes. Nobody would have thought of hon-oring the famous Frenchman even in his native country without displaying the flag of WASH-INGTON beside the ensign of the French repubic. In this city, too, there was a celebration yesterday, by both Frenchmen and Americans in honor of the birthday of the heroic Marquis, and his statue in Union square was beautifully decorated. What a happy lot was that of La-FATERTS to thus ontwine his name inseparably

with the glory of two great commonwealths which are divided by the whole breadth of the

Bismarck is a peculiar name for the capita of a thriving American Territory of more than 150,000 square miles, like Dakota, which doubt less believes in government by the people, and not by knisers. Yet in Wodnesday's ceremonies the citizens of the town called special attention to what they seemed to think a singular approprinteness in this name by passing resolutions in honor of the German Chancellor, and giving a copy of them to Baron von Eisendecker The Minister expressed a gratification, which was no doubt sincere, that the people had thought, on this memorable occasion, of the Prince whose name your capital bears." At this seems rather queer, and would seem still queerer should BIBMARCE chance to devote the remnant of his days to crushing freedom of the press and government by the people not only in Germany, but everywhere in Europe despite the fact that his name is given to th capital of a prospective State of our Union.

International Congresses are multiplying in these days. They include the International Law Congress at Munich, the International Electrical Congress at Vienna, and the Inter-national Medical, Musical, and Literary Congresses at Amsterdam. The sessions of the Law Congress are said to be secret. But what is it afraid of ?

A mysterious steamer has for some month been patrolling the Atlantic shore, between New Jersey and Nova Scotia. It appeared on morning off Hallfax harbor, and, after poering about, as if reconnoitring for a Fenian raid slowly withdrew. Next it was found on the Jersey coast, chasing a vessel that had hoisted the black flag, and that suddenly sank in the sen, as if scuttled to escape the dreaded sucr. Then it revealed itself, 25 miles out from Lockeport, just before daylight, to the coasting steamer New Branswick, which its whistles signalled to stop; and when the New Bruns wick, checking its ongines, obeyed, the mysterious stranger approached swiftly to within 200 yards, turned, and, without a word, steamed of Hallfax, Cant. PRIDE of the packet Arrow recently found affoat a ship's spar, with the beel upward and attached to it "a derrick like those used on steamships," all the water about was black, as if with coal dust. It will be a relief if the vessel which is supposed to have gone down there on a sunken rock should prove to be the unknown steamer that has been playing its woird pranks along the coast, instead of some honest vessel recorded on the shipping lists.

The winning of the Croydon welter handicap yesterday by Mr. KEENE's Bolero breaks the monotony of American defeats on the English turf. Blue Grass and Bolero are among the colts that have done the most credit there this season to the American stables. There remain in prospect the great October handi-caps; and as Eole, Giroffé, Sachem, Blue Grass Pinafore, Abbotsford (formerly Mistake), Foxhall, and Gerald have accepted for the Cambridgeshire, and all but the last two for the Cesarewitch also, American horses may pick up some honors yet from the autumn races.

We not unfrequently hear of a suicide who has apparently strained his inventive power to the utmost in contriving an original way of getting rid of his life, but it is more rare t ind a person endeavoring to kill himself precisely as somebody else has done before. This was what a druggist at Sandy Hill in this State did on Wednesday night, and the person whos nothed of self-destruction he carefully copied was his own father. This fact indicates that suicidal mania may be inherited like other insanity. People who have all their wits about them do not kill themselves.

WILLIAM S. HOLMAN FOR PRESIDENT

The Right Man for the Procent Emergency TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The announcement in your columns of the name of back the enthusiasm of the Tilden campaign Public sentiment need not be created in Mr. Holman's favor, because his honesty is as fixed in the minds of the people as his "I object" is

upon the records of Congress.

His name will hew a broad pathway through the thieving hordes that beset the life of our nation. The people of the West want honesty

regardless of personal appearances.

The nomination of Judge Holman is a better guarantee of honesty than all the platforms that were ever written.

to go. C. E. ADAMS. SUPERIOR, Neb., Aug. 30.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An ad mirer and regular reader of THE SUN, I have noticed with much satisfaction your recent nomination of William S. Holman of Indiana for President. THE SUN again shows its love of honesty by

nominating so notable a statesman, and one who has won his laurels by persistently fighting and opposing the great rings and monor ies that the Republican party has created. With a candidate like William S. Holman the Democracy would find no trouble in carrying the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois We hope to see THE SUN continue to advocate the claims of the great commoner.

The Republican party must go, if Rolman eads the Democracy. LACASINE, Calcasiou Parish, La., Sept. 1.

The Ischin Disaster.

NAPLES, Aug. 18.-The learned Director of the Vesuvius Observatory has said his word on the calamity at Ischia. He thinks that the ground gave way from being mined in its clay foundation by sub-

Rossi, the learned geologist, brother of the archeolo Rossi, the learned geologist, brother of the archeologist who has made so many discoveries in the catacombs, holds a different opinion. He thinks that it was
the effect of telluric force, and maintains that all the
Mediterranean basin is in a very interesting geodynamic
period. Hence he asserts the necessity of establishing
all over the Mediterranean region a large system of
earthquake observatories.

The two learned gentlemen are fighting their best,
each for his own fearstip century. The two the con-

each for his own favorite opinion. They use the daily press for their controversy.

It is tuncortant to say that Rossi is almost a monomaniac about earthquakas. He has in his house a scienggraph in almost every room, and if a heavily losded car passes in the street and shakes the walls be maintains that it

was an earthquake.

A committee of geologists have visited the Epome

nountain, and their report is favorable to Palmieri's riew. Among the curious lawsuits arising from the Casa-micciols earthquake is the following: A couple of mar-ried people, G and F. S., perished under the ruins. They were worth about ten million france. Now the rela-tives of G. B. say that he died after his wife F. B. The relatives of the wife say that she died after her husband, G. B. Hence the fight. The exhumation of the bodies has been ordered, and a staff of doctors will make necro-scrubbal examinations in order to determine who died cropical examinations in order to determine who died

Private Use of the Navy.

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with indignation the account is to-day's Sur of the manner in which the family of Secretary Chandler conducted themselves while on their free excursion on board the ship Tallapoons of the United States Navy. Careful reading suggests a few questions: First—What are the duties required of the officers and

en in the United States Navy by their accepting ser Second-Do they owe any service to the families of Third—In case an officer in the navy, being mindful of

Titre—in case an officer in the navy, being mindful of the dignity of his position, refuses to pay the lackey, dues is jespardige his interests as a naval officer. The incident mantioned of an officer while on the coast of Maine, doing service, as a body servant and trotting around with a sardine label, amphasizes the insolence of the parties requiring anch service. Firth—its his incide yearvice grown up with the Republican party, or was it always so?

Sixth—is there any like likes of the Democratic party, when in power, accepting such practices as a legacy of a departed Administration?

BROOKLYS, Rept. 8.

A Still Bigger Sanflower

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's issue, ander "Saubeams," you speak of a sunflower 39 Inches in cleamference. I have one that is about 50 Inches in circumference, stands over it feet ligh, and some of its learns are 16 Inches across. Navasuus, Sept, 8

BLEEDING GOVERNMENT CLERES. noblegion Brokers who Lond Money to

them at Vaurious Matos. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6. Assistant Secretar of the Interior Joselyn touched on a sore spe a few days ago when he said he would not help money lenders get their loans from his clerks. The extent to which employees are bled by these usurers is scarcely credible. One firm I said to do a business of \$40,000 a month, and there are several others whose transaction are nearly as large. "I suppose seventy-five per cent, of the Government clerks," said one of these brokers, "are behindhand, and in the habit of borrowing money. The rates vary cent, a month. One large firm which does business on a conservative basis charges its cus tomers the legal rate of eight per cent, per annum, and then two per cent. a month discounting the notes. In this way the broker ovade the laws against usury. The commo charge for discount is ten per cent, a month Washington broker is worthy of a com

The Washington broker is worthy of a committee of investigation, and a rigorous inquiry by the Democratic House would bring to light some very sensational scandals."

There is no legal process for collecting these usurious debts, but the brokers know how to bring influence to bear on the clerks. Often a chief of division or bureau is himself a customer in the broker's power, and willing to apply the thumbsetews to a subordinate to ease the pressure on himself. Besides, the brokers, like all men who control a large capital, have chief of division or bureau is himself a customer in the broker's power, and willing to apply the thumbserews to a subordinate to ease the pressure on himself. Besides, the brokers, like all men who control a large capital, have great indirect influence with the higher officials, and can secure themselves in that way. Many of the chiefs employ their own capital and that of their relatives and friends in the brokerage business. The brokers do not use their own money even after they are rich. Most of them legin with nothing but a good credit at a bank. Legitimate bankers readily discount all the paper brought them upon the endersement of the broker at 15 per cent. A month. The brokers uso the bankers money, and turn it over and over. They have no end of tricks of the trade to get their mency. One day a forlorn-looking lady in widow's weeds came to Gen. Walker with a pittful tale. One of the census clerks, sho said, was defrauding her of her beard bill. She wiped her lears as the indignant Superintendent told her that the clerk must pay up or go. He paid. It afterward appeared that the boor widow was worth \$100,000, and was settling up her late husband's brokerage business.

In all the departments the failure to pay debts is regarded as justifying interference on the part of appointing officers, and this gives the brokers a lever which they soon become expert in using.

There is a regular clientage of these impecunious clerks, who are chronic borrowers. Formerly the brokers kept a black list for mutual protection, but of late a less fraternal policy has prevailed, and new firms are left to flue out the dead beats by coatly experience. There are many setbacks, even when the lenders are shrowd and careful. Borrowers get doeper and deeper into the mire, lose their positions, and the part of appointing the brokers at lever which they soon become expert in using.

There is a regular clientage of these impecunious clerks, who are chronic borrowers. Formerly the brokers were along the former and pay enormerly the brokers

ROME AND PRUSSIA.

The Negotiations of the Vatiena with Prince

BOME, Aug. 22.-Much noise has been made about the presence of Cardinal Howard at Kissingen. This event is merely accidental. Cardinal Howard is getting old, and the air of Rome contributes to spoil his liver. He has had frequent attacks of an old infrmity this year, and his visit to Kissingen is more connected with his maladies and inedical prescriptions than with orders received from the Pope in Rome, or any secret mission intrusted to him by the Papal Secretary of State. Cardinal Howard has never been credited with diplonatic talents, and has never been intrusted with any io, near any European Government.

His personal character, which is rather hasty and

lively, and a little despotic (he is an old English soldier), makes him quite unfit for that kind of business where a makes him quite unfit for that kind of business where a thoroughly patient mind is required. He would be much less qualified for meeting a man so arrogant in dealing with diplomats as Prince Bismarck. Cardinal Jacobini knows him too well to risk all that has already been obtained by committing to an unfit intermediary the most important part of this final transaction. Cardinal Howard has never been intrusted with any

important and special place at the head of any Roman congregation. Having joined the clergy in advanced age, he could not, even if he had talent for the severe studies of his new vocation, follow them with the ardor and results only attainable in early life. That is why, not being Prefect of any Roman congregation, or con-nected with the library or the Vatican archives, he was elected Archyriset of St. Peter, a place of show and onor for which he is highly fitted by being very tail. very rich, and a fine-looking prelate. It est un bet homme, say the visitors of St. Peter's on great solemn days, and, of course, his size and his face enhance the beauty of the cremony and the general effect of the Pontifical basilies Cardinal Howard is acquainted with young Bismarck of the London Embassy, but there are many Roman prelates and priests who have had the same opportunity f meeting the son of the Chancellor at parties and re

The fact is that neither does Cardinal Howard care nuch for Bismarck, nor Bismarck for Cardinal Howard, it is just as inexact that Bismarck has refused to reismarck, nor Bismarck for Cardinal Howard. ceive the Cardinal sait is that the Cardinal has been in trusted with a diplomatic function by the Holy Sec. Of course Cardinal Howard's English friends, who seize every opportunity to make a great deal of him, have started this rumor, which has aroused a great deal of humor in the Vatican official circles, and the galaxy of clerical diplomats who are in daily relations with Car-dinal Jacobiui laugh in their sleeves.

Besides, the final reason why Howard could not be the epresentative, or even the unofficial agent of the Vati an in Kissingen, is this:

The most important steps which have been taken in

the Prussian question have been severely discussed in a sort of congress before the Cardinal Secretary of State, and every decision has been put to vote. Now, among the Cardinals who have had to sanction such a measure with their votes, the majority are not friendly to Howard, whose slight arrogance and noisy behavior are in many instances strongly and openly consured and criticised by his own colleagues. Howard has never had any credit for keeping personal and independent opinions of his own. It is well known in Rome that the intellectual power in forming his brains is Cardinal Manning, who faithful and energetic agent he is. Now, many member of the Sacred College have too much distike for Cardine Manning's interference in everything not to avoid in creasing it by intrusting such as important duty to his

IN HONOR OF LAPAYETTE.

The Celebration by French New Yorkers of the Birthday of the Mercie Marquis.

The 126th anniversary of the birthday of the Marquis de Lafayette was celebrated yesterday by Cer-neau Consistory No. 1, S. P. E. S., 32°. In the morning nean Consistory No. 1, S. P. R. S., 32°. In the morning they decorated the statue of Lafayette in Union square. Around the figure was hung a scarf of the 33d degree of Masonry, made up entirely of white and yellow flowers. The effect of this was striking, but the decorations of the base were very much more tasteful. On the front face, set in green, were a crown, double eagle, and triangle in yellow and white. On the north face were a compass and cross; on the was feet the target. face, set in green, were a crown, double easie, and triangle in yellow and white. On the north face were a
compass and cross; on the west face the legend: "Our
last S. C. Com. 83°, 1850;" and on the east face "S. C. A.
and A. S. Rite of Masonry, organized by Joseph Cerneau
Oct. 27, 1867;" Flowers and ferns were dispersed about
the base. The statue attracted great attention during
the day, and very few knew the reason of the decoration.
The day was also celebrated by the French societies
and the flardes Lafayette. The battallion of the Gardes
marched up to 2 houth Fifth areans at 9 o'clock, and
word this grades the battallion of the Gardes
marched up to 2 houth Fifth areans at 9 o'clock, and
word this grades of the delegates of the societies
of the state of the delegates of the societies
of the state of the delegates of the societies.
For this grades the battallion of the Gardes
form, instehed between the line, followed by 100 children, instehed between the line, followed by 100 children, instehed between the French Hoswitz in Fourteenth street. The building was decorated with flass,
and French saliers in uniform steed out on the porch.
The paralle suited in 110 Fark where there was a review and a great variety of symms. In the evening
Cerneau Consistory had a banques at Earle's lists!

Pasis, Bept 6.—The unveiling of the statue of Lastate of the state of the factories of the state of the
anatomic state of the lafayette Memorial Committee,
parformed the ceremony of unveiling the state. Hernafor Visaniget delivered the opening siders. Afr. Morton
followed. He said he desired to express the interest of
the United States for the patriot, who, sext te Washington, had a washend the gradients for the honor comferred upon the memory of his anosator.

Though as Musches to the Remorial Commitresult on the status of the same to the same and an area of the memory of his anosator.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, the well-known English

Mr. Thomas Hughes, the well-known English author, visited the Stock Exchance yesterday and was presented to the brokers by President listch. Mr. liughes responded to the cheers that greeted him by pronouncing a brief encomium of the Exchange. He said that as he came up the bay he observed that every man who could sittain a copy of the New York paters proceeded at once to read the thannois column. He immediately heard a great deal of talk about the holfs and result of the said that he came to the said that the reference was to his country of distinction in the trefference was to his country of the was informed that the persons meant were some of the was informed that the persons meant were some of the was to heard to have to him. He said he believed America as whe stood before him. He said he believed America as whe stood before him. He said he believed America as whe stood before him. He said he believed America which have the base to spend it. He predicted that in time of the Kagishines would come over here to get free him and all Americans who appreciated a good thing would join them in going back to England to sound that money.

A WOMAN'S GIFT TO CORNELL. Prof. Finke's Attempt to Annul ble Wife's

Legacy to the University. ITHACA, Sept. 6.—Prof. Willard Fiske, exthrarian of Cornell University, is attempting to annul the will of his wife, the late Jennie McGraw Fiske, whereby Cornell University re ceived \$290,000. Lieut.-Gov. Hill is his coun sel, The Hon. Samuel S. D. Hoiliday is counsel for the university, and ex-Judge Country man for Judge Boardman, the executor of the will. The nature of the present action is a mo tion to open the final accounting of the execu-tor, by which he had paid \$800,000 to the university, and to have him account for the mone; yet in his hands. The university authorities refuse to outline their defence. A decree open ing the final accounting, by consent of Execu tor Boardman and the university authorities was made to-day at the hearing in the Surro gate's Court here. The issue involves the title to the Fiske mansion on University Hill and other property, in addition to personal estate.

Prof. Fiske is now residing at Florence, Italy Prof. Fiske, in his petition, alloges that the niversity, under its charter, had no right to hold property in excess of \$3,000,000, and that property in excess of \$3,000,000, and conse quently could take nothing under the He further alleges on information and belief that with the knowledge and upon the advice

and approval of the executor, and for the avowed purpose of enabling the university to receive the bequesta, and to legalize, if possible, the holding of them by it, the university surreptitionsly precured the passage by the Legislature of the State, at the seesaon of 1882, of an act amending its charter, removing all restrictions as to the amount of property which may be held by the university, and permitting it to take and fiold such property as has been or may held by the university, and permitting it to take and fiold such property as has been or may hereafter be given to it by gift, grant, device, or lequest, in trust or otherwise.

The petition alseges that this act is, however, ineffectual to enable the university to receive or boid anything under the will.

The petition alse recites that under the laws of the State no person having a husband, wife, child, or parent can give or bequeath to any charitable, literary, or seemtille corporation or society more than one-half of his or her estate after the payment of debis. It then roes on to show that under the will of Mrs. Fiske more than one-half of her provisions of the law.

The petitioner says that until the latter part of last month he was unawared the law restricting the amount of property that can be bequeathed in this manner, or of the provision of the charter of Corneil University limiting the amount of property it could hold to \$3,000, and was unawared the effect of such restrictions upon his rights and interests in the estate of his deceased wife. He says that he did not know that the value of the beginning the sum of the personal estate. He says that he will only the provision upon his right and interests in the estate is concerned, the personal estate. He says that he was first and the logist advisor by far as the estate is concerned, the personal estate. He says that he will be seen that the property is could be seen to the state, and all his interest in the ostate on the provision shall his interest in the said work of the war of the say of the

thinnarried.

Withess my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid
Withess my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid

In the presence of A. D. WHITE, D. HOARDMAN. He further says that after the death of the testatrix Prof. Fiske at various times told him in substance that he was entirely satisfied with the provision made for him by the will, that the wanted his wife's will carried out, that he had always been willing that she should dispose of it freely, uninfluenced by him. He adds that to his recollection and belief Fiske never asked if he had another or greater interest than was given him by the will and he adds in to his recollection and belief Fiske never asked if he had another or greater interest than was given him by the will, and deponent never told him that he had no other or greater interest or right in the estate than the will gave him, and he explicitly denies that either before or after the death of the testatrix he was the legal adviser of Willard Fiske, or that he gave him advice in regard to his rights, nor did he believe that Fiske had rights in the estate except under the will. He says that the inventory was made in good faith by the appraisers; that the values in many instances were taken from Prof. Fiske; that the inventory was fairly made; that it was complete except as to \$50,000 or \$75,000 worth of wearing apparel and riske; that the inventory was fairly made; that it was complete except as to \$50,000 or \$75,000 worth of wearing apparel and other personal property of Mrs. Fiske, and which Mr. Fiske failed to turn over to the executor. If Fiske or his counsel believes that he has any right or interest in the legacies to Cornell University the deponent has no objections to the opening of the judicial settlement as far as the property left in his hands unadministered is concerned.

L. B. Jones's Letter to Mr. Musbecker. Lewis B. Jones of 114 West Seventy-ninth street, a coachman at the Grand Hotel, was arrested at midnight on a charge of attempted blackmail. The com-plainant was Julius Musbecker of 87 West Twenty-seventh street, an officer of the New York Life Issurance Company. Yesterday morning Mr. Musbecker received the following letter:

the following letter:

"I have been working up a case for a party connected with Mis. Stevens, then living at 210 west Twenty-first street and find that you are the party concreted. I be and find that you are the party concreted. I be leave to state that I have to leave the city of the state that I have to leave the city of the state that I have to leave the city of the state of

Small Change for Hawatt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The San Francisco Mint will strike off for the Hawaiian Government, in silver, \$200,000 worth of \$1 pieces, \$200,000 worth of halves, \$125,000 worth of quarters, and \$75,000 worth of eighths. The Hawaiian Government will supply the bullion, and will be charged with the cost of the design and dies, the labor of colining, the cost of machiner; and all the other expenses of comage.

> Union and Harmony. Gentlemen of Gotham, Heads of various halls, Ought to know their duty When the country calls,

Strong and active runners, Looking toward the goal, At the start should never

Tried and valiant soldiers When before the foe.

Keen-eyed politicians, Cannot win the fight.

Not by factious squabble Victories are won Harmony and union

Drive away all doubt Turn the rescals out. Gentlemen of Gotham,

Leading brawling bands Better smooth your faces, Joining hands to hands: Retter march together When you face the for

Steady as you go

or touching shou

SUNDERSE

. In Norway a first-class dinner costs onto Nitro-glycerine is now frequently used as a medicine, under the name of glone - It has been discovered by a Boston man

that the human body would fleat like a duck's, were b not for the legs. -West Andover, Ashtabula county, Ohio,

is said to have the largest creamory in the world works up the milk of 1,500 cows daily. -The population of Gallatin, Mo, is not

During the trial of Frank James have been about 1,000 visitors in town. ... The New Orleans Picagene terms the new version of "East Lynne" a "new dramatic squeduct, and adds that it contains a pint more of tears than the

-The largest cow in America, so termed by the Western press, belongs to John Pratt of Chass county, Kansas. She is three years old and weight

-He invented a tail weight to put on his cow. The first made—a small iron ball—wasn't heavy enough to hold her tall flown, but it broke his jaw. He lives in Camden, N. J. -The spectacle of a sprinkling cart drives

through the streets of Waterbury, Conn., by a man wearing goggles to protect his eyes from dust is termed something of a physical paradox." -The canning of whales is a new industry

in Norway. As the creatures are not put up in flat boxes, heads to tails, it is not anticipated that the business will interfere with Maine's sardine industry. -The Cambridge Tribune says that an applicant for a place as conductor on a railroad from Boston replied, when asked as to his qualifications,

"I've been two years learning how to pack sardines."

—Mr. Mitchell of Saco, Me., bought several parkages of unclaimed freight at an auction in Boston When he received the goods there was an extra pack age in the lot, and in it he found two thousand sermons -Relative to the proposed Russian scien-

tife commission, which is to be headed by Ool. Pricewalsky, the Burlington Pres mays that they will do well to fasten the Colonel's name on the bow of the heat to crack the loc with. ... The Dundee (N. B.) Advertiser tells how a Mr. John Macdonald, farmer, a modern Samson, lately savid a crippled brother from injury by a bull, by tak-

ing the animal by the horns, and, with one desperat -A Connecticut man passed through Laramle the other day, bound for the head waters of the Yellowstone, in Montana, whence he will start for New Orienns to a skiff. The distance from the starting point

to destination is over 3,000 miles.
—At a reunion of Confederate voterans in Richmond the Stars and Stripes and an old battle flar of the Confederacy were carried at the head of the process sion. The Confederate flag had been used as a sign in a store, and hore the legend. "Confederate houds my

-The newest nicety as to perjury is found in San Francisco. One Perazzo had been convicted of the crime, but the Supreme Court reversed the conviction on the ground that the point that the offender was sworn to testify to was not material in the proceedings and therefore his testimony could not be perjury.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company is

building, in the Sacramento car shops, a locomotive to weigh seventy three tons and have five pairs of driving wheels. The length of the engine and tender will be 65 feet 5 inches. Diameter of cytinder, 21 inches; stroke. 26 inches; water capacity of tender, 5,000 gall-

-- A negro named Carter was dancing for the amusement of a street crowd in an Ohio town. Some-thing was said that displeased him, and he fired his re-volver at the crowd. The ball struck a man in the breast, glauced and struck an iron pump handle, and was split, and each of the pieces wounded another man. —Fmanuel Lee was arrested in Richmond,

Va., for irrespassing upon the Dock street hay sheds. He had made them a dormitory all summer and realized a handsome sum by charging tramps five cents a night for s'eeping on the hay. When asked what he intended to do in winter he frankly said, "Go to the poorho -Wilmington, Delaware, made a physician

— Wilfilligeon, Deliware, limits a payroman her Mayor, and he was called to save the life of the wife of a policeman who had beaten her. The Mayor saw the evidence of the policeman's brutality, but he holds that Mayor Wales can have no knowledge of things known by Dr. Wales, and the ruffien still keeps his place -In a London court a youth was sentenced

to pay a fine of twenty shillings or to labor for ten days, for kissing a young woman against her will. The plaintiff's satisfaction over her victory was turned to bitterness when the youth volunteered an apolegy, saving. "Of course I was under the influence of liquer, or I should not have dreamed of kissing her." -A family consisting of father, mother, and four children was among the hop pickers who were waiting in the Utica depot a few days ago for a train

that was to take them to Waterville. The father said that they would carn \$5.10 a day, and that they usually made enough money in the hop-picking season of two works to buy all their coal and potatoes for the winter. -In view of the awful disasters in the Braidwood and Coulterville coal mines last winter th Illinois Legislature enacted a law for mine inspection. niners, and one mining engineer, was constituted to examine candidates for district inspectorships. The Board

is in session in Springfield. The State pays the n for not more than fifteen days' service annually. -Ah Lung abandoned the laundry business in Fortand, oregon, and segan infraing. He came base to town one day, looking far from prosperous, and when he was asked how he liked agricultural life he replied: "Not nucleic good. I sow wheat, and bird he come catche some. Bymoby wheat glow up, and plenty squillel come catches heap mo". Then leapin' muchins come cut him, and this hee man come, and take alle wheat pay um. I no likee fa'm no mo'."

-Assistant District Attorney Kinsey of Philadelphia sent to the peniteutiary to be repaired the chair that Gov. Pattison used when Comptroller. After ts return Mr. Kinsey found an almost imperceptible piece of paper that had been fastened to the arm. It gave the name and number of the convict who had repaired it, and the following: "I got three years from Williamsport. Got twenty-two months to do yet. Will get out May 26, 1885. Done this chair and made a good job of St. This ought to be worth some tobacco. To whoever it belongs." Mr. Kinsey sent five pounds of the best chewing tobacco, with his compliments.

-There has been some discussion as to whether a person lying in a sleeping car should place his feet toward the locomotive or the reverse. The mat-ter was discussed in the British Medical Journal nearly year ago, and the weight of evidence seemed in favor of pointing the feet to the locomotive. The more impor-tant question—as affecting a larger number of people— of sitting with the back to the locomotive was also dis-cussed, and the habit was universally condemned, and cases given in support of the opinion. One man who travelled about 48,000 miles a year in that position be travelled about 49.000 miles a year in that position be-came extremely ill with a nervous affection, and got well after he had given up the habit. His doctor be-lieves that persons who travel much by rail should "take all sorts of positions." But he considers that the burry and worry caused by efforts not to mise trains is productive of more evil than all other causes.

-Strikes of workingmen are of daily occurrence in Germany and Austria. In Chemnitz the cabinetmakers have been on strike during the past month, in Berlin and Apolds the operatives in knitting factories, in Wurtemberg the corset makers, and in Thuringia the button makers. The demands made by Thuringta the button makers. The demands made by some of these strikers show that they have been reduced to a condition that is on the verge of the unendurable. In Hungary there was a strike of journeyman bakers some weeks ago to obtain a reduction of the time inhor to fourteen hours daily. This reduction was obtained after a struggle, but the employers retain the right to distribute the fourteen hours and break them up to suit their convenience. The cablinstmakers of Chemnitz receive from 9 to 15 makes (Shouther) ceive from 0 to 15 marks (about \$2 to \$3.50) a week for sixty-six hours of work. They have been on strike to get about \$4 a week, and to be required to work only from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening, with an hour at noon for dinner and a half hour in the morning for breakfast. This would reduce their hours to sixty-two

-The Union Medicale asserts that some persons are sensitive to impressions of color from sounds. It states that Dr. Nussbaumer of Vienna was the first to note this peculiarity, which existed in one of his brothers. Dr. Pedrono, an ophthalmologist of Nantes has studied it recently in one of his friends with Names has studied it recently in one of his friends with these results: A sharp note produces a brighter and a flat note a darker impression of color. Music from different instruments gives different chromatic sensations. A melody played upon the saxophone gave the impression of yellow; upon the clarionet, red; upon the plano, blue. All sounds musical or otherwise, give impressions in these cases proportioned to their intensity. The human voice gives more delicate impressions; la chanting they were more marked, the predominating colors being railow, green, red, and blue. "The seat of the color," said M. Pedrono's patient, "is seen where the sound comes from; but whether I see the person or not the color is the same. With my eyes closed I think of the color produced, and there is no change, whether the sound comes through partitions, walls, or other obthe sound comes through partitions, walls, or stacles. In chair singing, I notice a multitude of colors formed in small points above the head of the chairisters."

SHALL NEWPORT HAVE MIND-BRADERS? don they've mind-readers; our Newport wants

them, too; But of such importation there's no need. You see, the cover fellows would find no work to do. Because in Newport there's no mind to read